

Title:

N-LINKED SULFONAMIDES OF
N-HETEROCYCLIC CARBOXYLIC ACIDS OR CARBOXYLIC ACID ISOSTERES

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5 to treat Alzheimer's patients with exogenous nerve growth factor or other neurotrophic proteins such as brain derived nerve factor (BDNF), glial derived nerve factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor, and neurotropin-3 to increase the survival of degenerating neuronal populations.

10 Clinical application of these proteins in various neurological disease states is hampered by difficulties in the delivery and bioavailability of large proteins to nervous system targets. By contrast, immunosuppressant drugs with neurotrophic activity are relatively small and display excellent bioavailability and specificity.

15 However, when administered chronically, immunosuppressants exhibit a number of potentially serious side effects including nephrotoxicity, such as impairment of glomerular filtration and irreversible interstitial fibrosis (Kopp et al., 1991, J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 1:162); neurological deficits, such as involuntary tremors, or non-specific cerebral angina such 20 as non-localized headaches (De Groen et al., 1987, N. Engl. J. Med. 317:861); and vascular hypertension with complications resulting therefrom (Kahan et al., 1989 N. Engl. J. Med. 321: 1725).

25 Accordingly, there is a need for small-molecule compounds which are useful for neurotrophic effects and for treating neurodegenerative disorders.

30 Hair loss occurs in a variety of situations. These situations include male pattern alopecia, alopecia senilis, alopecia areata, diseases accompanied by basic skin lesions or tumors, and systematic disorders such as nutritional disorders and internal secretion disorders. The mechanisms causing hair loss are very complicated, but in some instances can be attributed to aging, genetic disposition, the activation of male hormones, the loss of 35 blood supply to hair follicles, and scalp abnormalities.

The immunosuppressant drugs FK506, rapamycin and cyclosporin are well known as potent T-cell specific immunosuppressants, and are effective against graft rejection after organ transplantation. It has been reported that topical, but not oral, application of FK506 (Yamamoto et al., J. Invest. Dermatol., 1994, 102, 160-164; Jiang et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 1995, 104, 523-525) and cyclosporin (Iwabuchi et al., J. Dermatol. Sci. 1995, 9, 64-69) stimulates hair growth in a dose-dependent manner. One form of hair loss, alopecia areata, is known to be associated with autoimmune activities; hence, topically administered immunomodulatory compounds are expected to demonstrate efficacy for treating that type of hair loss. The hair growth stimulating effects of FK506 have been the subject of an international patent filing covering FK506 and structures related thereto for hair growth stimulation (Honbo et al., EP 0 423 714 A2). Honbo et al. discloses the use of relatively large tricyclic compounds, known for their immunosuppressive effects, as hair revitalizing agents.

The hair growth and revitalization effects of FK506 and related agents are disclosed in many U.S. patents (Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,258,389; Luly et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,457,111; Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,532,248; Goulet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,189,042; and OK et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,208,241; Rupprecht et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,284,840; Organ et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,284,877). These patents claim FK506 related compounds. Although they do not claim methods of hair revitalization, they disclose the known use of FK506 for effecting hair growth. Similar to FK506 (and the claimed variations in the Honbo et al. patent), the compounds claimed in these patents are relatively large. Further, the cited patents relate to immunomodulatory compounds

for use in autoimmune related diseases, for which FK506's efficacy is well known.

Other U.S. patents disclose the use of cyclosporin and related compounds for hair revitalization (Hauer et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,342,625; Eberle, U.S. Patent No. 5,284,826; Hewitt et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,996,193).

These patents also relate to compounds useful for treating autoimmune diseases and cite the known use of cyclosporin and related immunosuppressive compounds for hair growth.

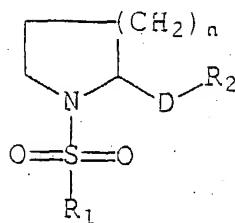
However, immunosuppressive compounds by definition suppress the immune system and also exhibit other toxic side effects. Accordingly, there is a need for small molecule compounds which are useful as hair revitalizing compounds.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the surprising discovery that N-heterocyclic sulfonamide compounds containing a carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere moiety may be useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders and for treating alopecia and promoting hair growth. Accordingly, a novel class of sulfonamide derivatives containing an acidic moiety or an isostere thereof attached to the 2-carbon of the N-heterocyclic ring are provided. These compounds stimulate neuronal regeneration and outgrowth and as such are useful for treating neurological disorders and neurodegenerative diseases. These compounds also promote hair growth and as such are useful for treating hair loss disorders. A preferred feature of the compounds of the present invention is that they do not exert any significant immunosuppressive activity and/or are non-immunosuppressive.

A preferred embodiment of this invention is a

compound having the formula (I):



I

where

5 n is 1-3;

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, carbocycle, or heterocycle;

10 D is a bond, or a C₁-C₁₀ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₁₀ alkenyl or C₂-C₁₀ alkynyl;

R₂ is a carboxylic acid or a carboxylic acid isostere; wherein said alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, carbocycle, heterocycle, or carboxylic acid isostere is 15 optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from R³, where

20 R³ is hydrogen, hydroxy, halo, haloalkyl, thiocarbonyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, alkylaryloxy, aryloxy, arylalkyloxy, cyano, nitro, imino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, sulfhydryl, thioalkyl, alkylthio, sulfonyl, C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl, C₂-C₆ straight or branched chain alkenyl or alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, carbocycle, heterocycle, or CO₂R⁴ where R⁴ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆ straight or branched chain alkyl or alkenyl;

25 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or solvate thereof;

provided that:

when D is a bond, and R₂ is COOH,

then R_1 cannot be substituted naphthyl;

further provided that:

when D is a bond, and n is 1, and R_2 is COOH or CONHR₃,

then R_1 is not hydroxyl, methyl, ethyl, substituted or

unsubstituted thioethyl, benzothiazole, substituted

benzopyran, substituted benzopyrrole, substituted

benzoxazole, substituted 5-membered heterocycle

containing two N and one S heteroatoms, or substituted or

unsubstituted phenyl, phenylethyl, naphthyl, pyridyl,

thienyl, quinoline, tricyclic ring, aminoethyl, or

benzyl;

further provided that:

when D is a bond, and n is 2, and R_2 is COOH or

phenylbutyl ester,

then R_1 is not substituted phenyl, or a substituted

bicyclic ring containing two oxygen heteroatoms.

further provided that:

when D is a bond, and n is 1-2, and R_2 is a substituted or

unsubstituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring structure,

then R_1 is not substituted or unsubstituted carbocycle or

heterocycle, or hydroxy;

further provided that:

when D is a bond, and n is 1-2, and R_2 is hydroxy, alkoxy,

-SO₂(phenyl), N(R₃)₂, substituted thio or alkylthio, -NCO,

-PO₃(Me)₂, or -NCOOC(ethyl)phenyl,

then R_1 is not naphthalene, ethylene, substituted

tricyclic ring, or substituted or unsubstituted phenyl;

further provided that:

when D is C₁-C₃ alkyl or hexenyl, and R_2 is hydroxyl,

then R_1 is not substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, or

benzoimidazole;

further provided that:

when D is methyl, and n is 1, and R_2 is cyano or COOH,

then R_1 is not substituted phenyl;

further provided that:

when D is methyl, and n is 1, and R₂ is methoxy or N(R₃)₂,
then R₁ is not methyl, ethyl, phenylethyl, chloro
substituted alkyl, substituted oxirane, substituted
aziridine wherein one of the carbons is replaced with an
oxygen, substituted or unsubstituted propenyl,
substituted phenyl, benzyl, or trifluoro substituted C₂-C₃
alkyl or alkenyl;

further provided that:

when D is ethyl, and n is 2, and R₂ is hydroxyl or N(R₃)₂,
then R₁ is not naphthyl;

further provided that:

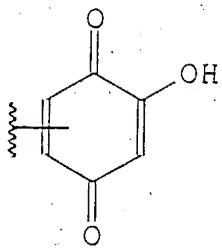
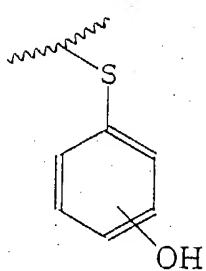
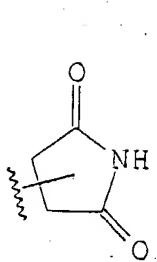
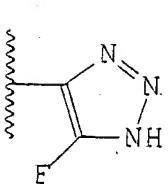
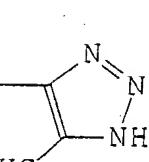
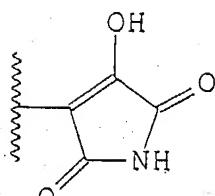
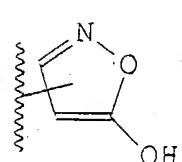
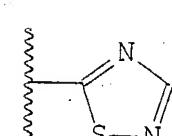
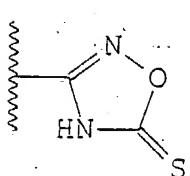
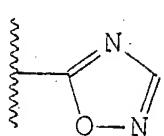
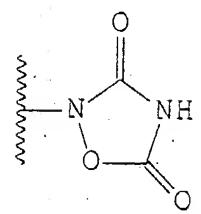
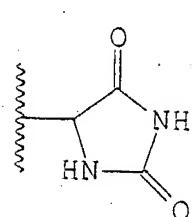
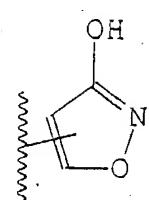
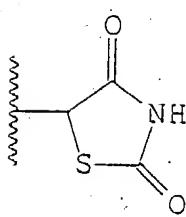
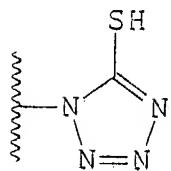
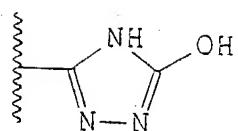
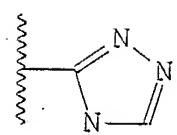
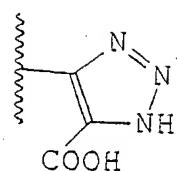
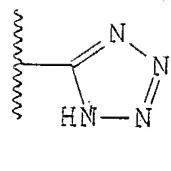
when D is propyl, and n is 1, and R₂ is methoxy,
then R₁ is not ethylene, cyano substituted ethyl, or
triethoxy substituted propyl;

further provided that:

when D is not a bond and at least one of D and R₂ contains
at least one S or O,
then R₁ is not methyl or substituted phenyl.

A preferred embodiment of this invention is where R₂
is a carbocycle or heterocycle containing any combination
of CH₂, O, S, or N in any chemically stable oxidation
state, where any of the atoms of said ring structure are
optionally substituted in one or more positions with R³.

Especially preferred embodiments of this invention
are where R₂ is selected from the group below:



where the atoms of said ring structure may be optionally substituted at one or more positions with R³.

Another preferred embodiment of this invention is where R₂ is selected from the group consisting of -COOH, -SO₃H, -SO₂HNR³, -PO₂(R³)₂, -CN, -PO₃(R³)₂, -OR³, -SR³, -NHCOR³, -N(R³)₂, -CON(R³)₂, -CONH(O)R³, -CONHNHSO₂R³, -COHSO₂R³, and -CONR³CN.

Preferred embodiments of this invention are compounds of the formula: (2S)-1-(phenylmethyl)sulfonyl-2-hydroxymethyl pyrrolidine; (2S)-1-(phenylmethyl)sulfonyl-2-pyrrolidinetetrazole; (2S)-1-(phenylmethyl) sulfonyl-2-pyrrolidine carbonitrile; and compounds 1-136.

Another preferred embodiment of this invention is a composition containing: a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I); a neurotrophic factor different from formula (I); and a pharmaceutically suitable carrier.

Another preferred embodiment of the invention is a method of promoting neuronal regeneration and growth in mammals, comprising administering to a mammal an effective amount of a N-linked sulfonamide of an N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere.

Another preferred embodiment of the invention is a method of treating a neurological disorder in an animal, comprising administering to an animal a therapeutically effective amount of a N-linked sulfonamide of an N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere to stimulate growth of damaged peripheral nerves or to promote neuronal regeneration.

Yet another preferred embodiment of the invention is a method of preventing neurodegeneration in an animal, comprising administering to an animal an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of an N-heterocyclic

carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere.

Yet another preferred embodiment of the invention is a method of treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal, comprising administering to an animal an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of an N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a photograph of C57 Black 6 mice before being shaved for the hair regeneration experiment.

Figure 2 is a photograph of mice treated with a vehicle after six weeks. Figure 2 shows that less than 3% of the shaved area is covered with new hair growth when the vehicle (control) is administered.

Figure 3 is a bar graph illustrating relative hair growth on shaved mice treated with N-heterocyclic carboxylic acids or carboxylic acid isosteres at 1 μ mole per milliliter three times per week. Hair growth was evaluated after 14 days of treatment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

"Alkyl" means a branched or unbranched saturated hydrocarbon chain comprising a designated number of carbon atoms. For example, C₁-C₆ straight or branched alkyl hydrocarbon chain contains 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and includes but is not limited to substituents such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl, butyl, iso-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, and the like. It is also contemplated as within the scope of the present invention that "alkyl" may also refer to a hydrocarbon chain wherein any of the carbon atoms of said alkyl are optionally replaced with O, NH, S, or SO₂. For example, carbon 2 of n-pentyl can be replaced with O to form propyloxymethyl.

5 "Alkenyl" means a branched or unbranched unsaturated hydrocarbon chain comprising a designated number of carbon atoms. For example, C₂-C₆ straight or branched alkenyl hydrocarbon chain contains 2 to 6 carbon atoms having at least one double bond, and includes but is not limited to substituents such as ethenyl, propenyl, iso-propenyl, butenyl, iso-butenyl, tert-butenyl, n-pentenyl, n-hexenyl, and the like. It is also contemplated as within the scope of the present invention that "alkenyl" 10 may also refer to an unsaturated hydrocarbon chain wherein any of the carbon atoms of said alkenyl are optionally replaced with O, NH, S, or SO₂. For example, carbon 2 of 4-pentene can be replaced with O to form (2-propene)oxymethyl.

15 "Alkoxy" means the group -OR wherein R is alkyl as herein defined. Preferably, R is a branched or unbranched saturated hydrocarbon chain containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

20 The term "carbocycle" or refers to an organic cyclic moiety in which the cyclic skeleton is comprised of only carbon atoms whereas the term "heterocycle" refers to an organic cyclic moiety in which the cyclic skeleton contains one or more heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur and which may or may not include carbon 5 atoms.

Thus, the term "carbocycle" refers to a carbocyclic moiety containing the indicated number of carbon atoms.

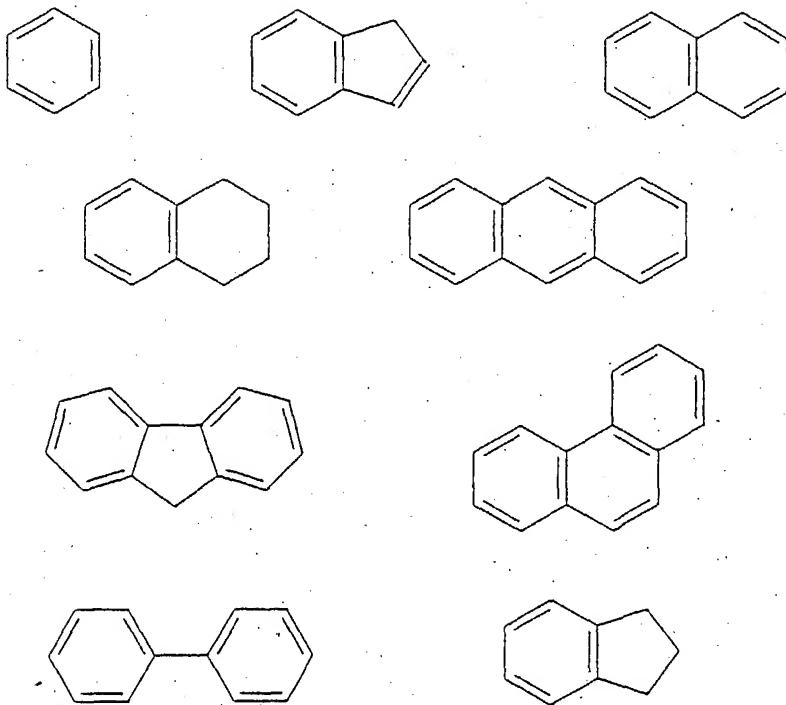
0 The term "C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl", therefore, refers to an organic cyclic substituent in which three to eight carbon atoms form a three, four, five, six, seven, or eight-membered ring, including, for example, a cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, or cyclooctyl ring. As used herein, "carbocycle" may also refer to two or more cyclic ring systems which are fused 5 to form, for example bicyclic, tricyclic, or other

similar bridged substituents (e.g. adamantyl).

"Aryl" refers to an aromatic carbocyclic group having a single ring, for example a phenyl ring; multiple rings, for example biphenyl; or multiple condensed rings in which at least one ring is aromatic, for example naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, anthryl, or phenanthryl, which can be unsubstituted or substituted with one or more other substituents as defined above.

The substituents attached to a phenyl ring portion of an aryl moiety in the compounds of Formula (I) may be configured in the ortho-, meta-, or para- orientations.

Examples of typical aryl moieties included in the scope of the present invention may include, but are not limited to, the following:



5 "Aralkyl" refers to alkyl or alkylene (alkenyl) chain which is substituted with aryl, heteroaryl, carbocycle or heterocycle, or alternatively one or more aryl, heteroaryl, carbocycle, or heterocycle(s) which is/are substituted with alkyl or alkenyl, i.e.

10 'Alkyl/alkylene which is substituted with Ar' or 'Ar which is substituted with alkyl/alkylene'

15 "Heterocycle" refers to a saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocyclic group having a single ring, multiple rings, or multiple condensed rings, and having at least one hetero atom such as nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur within at least one of the rings. "Heteroaryl" refers to a heterocycle in which at least one ring is aromatic. Any of the heterocyclic or heteroaryl groups can be 20 unsubstituted or optionally substituted with one or more groups as defined above. Further, bi- or tri-cyclic heteroaryl moieties may comprise at least one ring which is either completely or partially saturated.

25 As one skilled in the art will appreciate, such heterocyclic moieties may exist in several isomeric forms, all of which are encompassed by the present invention. For example, a 1,3,5-triazine moiety is isomeric to a 1,2,4-triazine group. Such positional isomers are to be considered within the scope of the present invention. Likewise, the heterocyclic or heteroaryl groups can be bonded to other moieties in the compounds of the present invention. The point(s) of attachment to these other moieties is not to be construed as limiting on the scope of the invention. Thus, by way 30 of example, a pyridyl moiety may be bound to other groups through the 2-, 3-, or 4-position of the pyridyl group. All such configurations are to be construed as within the scope of the present invention.

5 Examples of heterocyclic or heteroaryl moieties included in the scope of the present invention may

"Halo" means at least one fluoro, chloro, bromo, or iodo moiety.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or solvate" refers to salt, ester, or solvates of the subject compounds which possess the desired pharmacological activity and which are neither biologically nor otherwise undesirable. The salt, ester, or solvates can be formed with inorganic or organic acids such as acetate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, citrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, fumarate, glucoheptanoate, gluconate, glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydrochloride hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate, methanesulfonate, naphthylate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, oxalate, sulfate, thiocyanate, tosylate and undecanoate. Base salt, ester, or solvates include ammonium salts, alkali metal salts such as lithium, sodium and potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium and magnesium salts, salt with organic bases such as dicyclohexylamine salts, N-methyl-D-glucamine, and salts with amino acids such as arginine, lysine, and so forth. Also, the basic nitrogen-containing groups can be quaternized with such agents as: 1) lower alkyl halides, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chloride, bromides and iodides; 2) dialkyl sulfates like dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl and diethyl sulfates; 3) long chain alkyls such as decyl, lauryl, myristyl and stearyl substituted with one or more halide such as chloride, bromide and iodide; and 4) aryl or arylalkyl halides like benzyl and phenethyl bromide and others.

The compounds of this invention may possess at least one asymmetric center and thus can be produced as

mixtures of stereoisomers or as individual enantiomers or diastereomers. The individual stereoisomers may be obtained by using an optically active starting material, by resolving a racemic or non-racemic mixture of an intermediate at some appropriate stage of the synthesis, or by resolution of the compound of formula (I). It is understood that the individual stereoisomers as well as mixtures (racemic and non-racemic) of stereoisomers are encompassed by the scope of the present invention. The S-stereoisomer at atom 1 of formula I is a most preferred embodiment of the invention.

"Stereoisomers" are isomers that differ only in the way the atoms are arranged in space.

"Isomers" are different compounds that have the same molecular formula and includes cyclic isomers such as (iso)indole and other isomeric forms of cyclic moieties.

"Enantiomers" are a pair of stereoisomers that are non-superimposable mirror images of each other.

"Diastereoisomers" are stereoisomers which are not mirror images of each other.

"Racemic mixture" means a mixture containing equal parts of individual enantiomers. "Non-racemic mixture" is a mixture containing unequal parts of individual enantiomers or stereoisomers.

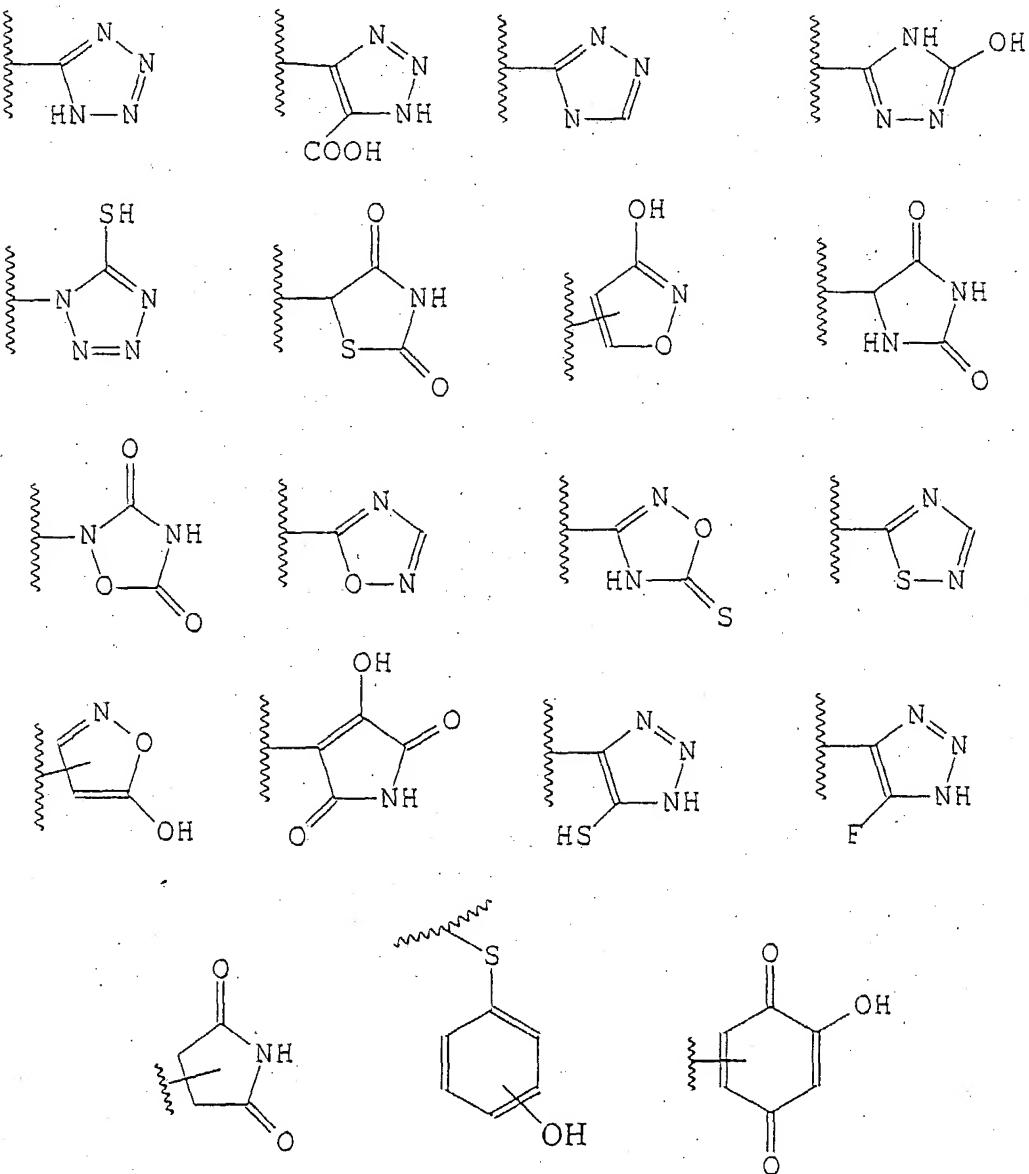
"Isosteres" are different compounds that have different molecular formulae but exhibit the same or similar properties. For example, tetrazole is an isostere of carboxylic acid because it mimics the properties of carboxylic acid even though they both have very different molecular formulae. Tetrazole is one of many possible isosteric replacements for carboxylic acid. Other carboxylic acid isosteres contemplated by the present invention include

-COOH, -SO₃H, -SO₂HNR³, -PO₂(R³)₂, -CN, -PO₃(R³)₂, -OR³, -SR³, -NHCOR³, -N(R³)₂, -CON(R³)₂, -CONH(O)R³, -CONHNHSO₂R³,

-COHNSO₂R³, and -CONR³CN.

In addition, carboxylic acid isosteres can include 5-7 membered carbocycles or heterocycles containing any combination of CH₂, O, S, or N in any chemically stable oxidation state, where any of the atoms of said ring structure are optionally substituted in one or more positions. The following structures are non-limiting examples of preferred carbocyclic and heterocyclic isosteres contemplated by this invention.

10



where the atoms of said ring structure may be optionally substituted at one or more positions with R³. The present invention contemplates that when chemical substituents are added to a carboxylic isostere then the inventive compound retains the properties of a carboxylic isostere. The present invention contemplates that when a carboxylic isostere is optionally substituted with one or more moieties selected from R³, then the substitution can not eliminate the carboxylic acid isosteric properties of the inventive compound. The present invention contemplates that the placement of one or more R³ substituents upon a carbocyclic or heterocyclic carboxylic acid isostere shall not be at an atom(s) which maintains or is integral to the carboxylic acid isosteric properties of the inventive compound if such a substituent(s) would destroy the carboxylic acid isosteric properties of the inventive compound.

Other carboxylic acid isosteres not specifically exemplified or described in this specification are also contemplated by the present invention.

The term "preventing neurodegeneration" as used herein includes the ability to inhibit or prevent neurodegeneration in patients newly diagnosed as having a neurodegenerative disease, or at risk of developing a new degenerative disease and for inhibiting or preventing further neurodegeneration in patients who are already suffering from or have symptoms of a neurodegenerative disease when the compounds are given concurrently.

The term "treatment" as used herein covers any treatment of a disease and/or condition in an animal, particularly a human, and includes:

(i) preventing a disease and/or condition from occurring in a subject which may be predisposed to the disease and/or condition but has not yet been diagnosed as having it;

5 (ii) inhibiting the disease and/or condition, i.e.,
arresting its development; or

10 (iii) relieving the disease and/or condition, i.e.,
causing regression of the disease and/or condition.

15 The system used in naming the compounds of the
present invention is shown below, using a compound of
formula I as an example.

20 A compound of the present invention, especially
formula I, wherein n is 1, D is a bond, R₁ is
phenylmethyl, and R₂ is -CN, is named (2S)-1-
(phenylmethyl) sulfonyl-2-pyrrolidine carbonitrile.

25 "Alopecia" refers to deficient hair growth and
partial or complete loss of hair, including without
limitation androgenic alopecia (male pattern baldness),
toxic alopecia, alopecia senilis, alopecia areata,
alopecia pelada and trichotillomania. Alopecia results
when the pilar cycle is disturbed. The most frequent
phenomenon is a shortening of the hair growth or anagen
phase due to cessation of cell proliferation. This
results in an early onset of the catagen phase, and
consequently a large number of hairs in the telogen phase
during which the follicles are detached from the dermal
papillae, and the hairs fall out. Alopecia has a number
of etiologies, including genetic factors, aging, local
and systemic diseases, febrile conditions, mental
stresses, hormonal problems, and secondary effects of
drugs.

30 "Pilar cycle" refers to the life cycle of hair
follicles, and includes three phases:

35 (1) the anagen phase, the period of active hair
growth which, insofar as scalp hair is
concerned, lasts about three to five years;

40 (2) the catagen phase, the period when growth stops
and the follicle atrophies which, insofar as
scalp hair is concerned, lasts about one to two

5 weeks; and

(3) the telogen phase, the rest period when hair progressively separates and finally falls out which, insofar as scalp hair is concerned, lasts about three to four months.

10 Normally 80 to 90 percent of the follicles are in the anagen phase, less than 1 percent being in the catagen phase, and the rest being in the telogen phase. In the telogen phase, hair is uniform in diameter with a slightly bulbous, non-pigmented root. By contrast, in the anagen phase, hair has a large colored bulb at its root.

15 "Promoting hair growth" refers to maintaining, inducing, stimulating, accelerating, or revitalizing the germination of hair.

20 "Treating alopecia" refers to:

(i) preventing alopecia in an animal which may be predisposed to alopecia; and/or

(ii) inhibiting, retarding or reducing alopecia; and/or

(iii) promoting hair growth; and/or

(iv) prolonging the anagen phase of the hair cycle; and/or

25 (v) converting vellus hair to growth as terminal hair. Terminal hair is coarse, pigmented, long hair in which the bulb of the hair follicle is seated deep in the dermis. Vellus hair, on the other hand, is fine, thin, non-pigmented short hair in which the hair bulb is located superficially in the dermis. As alopecia progresses, the hairs change from the terminal to the vellus type.

30 The term "neurotrophic" as used herein includes without limitation the ability to stimulate neuronal regeneration or growth and/or the ability to prevent or treat neurodegeneration.

5 The term "non-immunosuppressive" refers to the inability of the compounds of the present invention to trigger an immune response when compared to a control such as FK506 or cyclosporin A. Assays for determining immunosuppression are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Specific non-limiting examples of well known assays include PMA and OKT3 assays wherein mitogens are used to stimulate proliferation of human peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL). Compounds added to such assay systems are evaluated for their ability to inhibit such proliferation.

10

Compounds of the Invention

15 The present invention relates to the surprising discovery that N-linked sulfonamides of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere compounds are neurotrophic and are able to treat alopecia.

20 Accordingly, a novel class of compounds are provided. A preferred feature of the compounds of the present invention is that they do not exert any significant immunosuppressive activity.

25 Preferred compounds of the present invention contain carboxylic acid moieties and other isosteric replacements for carboxylic acid moieties, of which several examples are specified herein. Other isosteric replacements for carboxylic acid moieties, known to those skilled in the art of medicinal chemistry, are within the scope of the invention if not otherwise specified.

30 The neurotrophic compounds of this invention can be periodically administered to a patient undergoing treatment for neurological disorders or for other reasons in which it is desirable to stimulate neuronal regeneration and growth, such as in various peripheral neuropathic and neurological disorders relating to neurodegeneration. The compounds of this invention can also be administered to mammals other than humans for

35

treatment of various mammalian neurological disorders.

The novel compounds of the present invention possess an excellent degree of neurotrophic activity. This activity is useful in the stimulation of damaged neurons, the promotion of neuronal regeneration, the prevention of neurodegeneration, and in the treatment of several neurological disorders known to be associated with neuronal degeneration and peripheral neuropathies. The neurological disorders that may be treated include but are not limited to: trigeminal neuralgia, glossopharyngeal neuralgia, Bell's Palsy, myasthenia gravis, muscular dystrophy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, progressive muscular atrophy, progressive bulbar inherited muscular atrophy, herniated, ruptured or prolapsed invertebrate disk syndromes, cervical spondylosis, plexus disorders, thoracic outlet destruction syndromes, peripheral neuropathic such as those caused by lead, dapsone, ticks, prophyria, or Gullain-Barré syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, and Parkinson's disease.

The above discussion relating to the utility and administration of the compounds of the present invention also applies to the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" as used herein refers to any carrier, diluent, excipient, suspending agent, lubricating agent, adjuvant, vehicle, delivery system, emulsifier, disintegrant, absorbant, preservative, surfactant, colorant, flavorant, or sweetener.

For these purposes the compounds of the present invention may be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, topically, rectally, nasally, buccally, vaginally or via an implanted reservoir in dosage formulations containing conventional non-toxic

5 pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneally, intrathecally, intraventricularly, intrasternal and intracranial injection or infusion techniques.

10 For oral administration, the compounds of the present invention may be provided in any suitable dosage form known in the art. For example, the compositions may be incorporated into tablets, powders, granules, beads, chewable lozenges, capsules, liquids, aqueous suspensions or solutions, or similar dosage forms, using conventional equipment and techniques known in the art. Tablet dosage forms are preferred. Tablets may contain carriers such as lactose and corn starch, and/or lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate. Capsules may contain diluents including lactose and dried corn starch. Aqueous suspensions may contain emulsifying and suspending agents combined with the active ingredient.

15 When preparing dosage form incorporating the compositions of the invention, the compounds may also be blended with conventional excipients such as binders, including gelatin, pregelatinized starch, and the like; lubricants, such as hydrogenated vegetable oil, stearic acid, and the like; diluents, such as lactose, mannose, and sucrose; disintegrants, such as carboxymethylcellulose and sodium starch glycolate; suspending agents, such as povidone, polyvinyl alcohol, and the like; absorbants, such as silicon dioxide; preservatives, such as methylparaben, propylparaben, and sodium benzoate; surfactants, such as sodium lauryl sulfate, polysorbate 80, and the like; colorants such as F.D. & C. dyes and lakes; flavorants; and sweeteners.

20 Compositions and methods of the invention also may utilize controlled release technology. Thus, for

example, the inventive compounds may be incorporated into a hydrophobic polymer matrix for controlled release over a period of days. Such controlled release films are well known to the art. Particularly preferred are transdermal delivery systems. Other examples of polymers commonly employed for this purpose that may be used in the present invention include nondegradable ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer and degradable lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymers which may be used externally or internally. Certain hydrogels such as poly(hydroxyethylmethacrylate) or poly(vinylalcohol) also may be useful, but for shorter release cycles than the other polymer releases systems, such as those mentioned above.

To be effective therapeutically as central nervous system targets, the compounds of the present invention should readily penetrate the blood-brain barrier when peripherally administered. Compounds which cannot penetrate the blood-brain barrier can be effectively administered by an intraventricular route or other appropriate delivery system suitable for administration to the brain.

The compounds of the present invention may be administered in the form of sterile injectable preparations, for example, as sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions. These suspensions may be formulated according to techniques known in the art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparations may also be sterile injectable solutions or suspensions in non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluents or solvents, for example, as solutions in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as solvents or suspending

mediums. For this purpose, any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or di-glycerides. Fatty acids such as oleic acid and its glyceride derivatives, including olive oil and castor oil, especially in their polyoxyethylated versions, are useful in the preparation of injectables. These oil solutions or suspensions may also contain long-chain alcohol diluents or dispersants.

The compounds of this invention may also be administered rectally in the form of suppositories. These compositions can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at room temperature, but liquid at rectal temperature and, therefore, will melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials include cocoa butter, beeswax and polyethylene glycols.

The compounds of this invention may also be administered topically, especially when the conditions addressed for treatment involve areas or organs readily accessible by topical application, including neurological disorders of the eye, the skin, or the lower intestinal tract. Suitable topical formulations are readily prepared for each of these areas.

For topical application to the eye, or ophthalmic use, the compounds can be formulated as micronized suspensions in isotonic, pH adjusted sterile saline, or, preferably, as solutions in isotonic, pH adjusted sterile saline, either with or without a preservative such as benzylalkonium chloride. Alternatively for the ophthalmic uses the compounds may be formulated in an ointment such as petrolatum.

For topical application to the skin, the compounds can be formulated in a suitable ointment containing the compound suspended or dissolved in, for example, a mixture with one or more of the following: mineral oil,

5 liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the compounds can be formulated in a suitable lotion or cream containing the active compound suspended or dissolved in, for example, a mixture of one or more of the following: mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl esters wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water.

10 Topical application for the lower intestinal tract can be effected in a rectal suppository formulation (see above) or in a suitable enema formulation.

15 Dosage levels on the order of about 0.1 mg to about 10,000 mg of the active ingredient compound are useful in the treatment of the above conditions, with preferred levels of about 0.1 mg to about 1,000 mg. The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode 20 of administration. Typically, *in vitro* dosage-effect results provide useful guidance on the proper doses for patient administration. Studies in animal models are also helpful. The considerations for determining the proper dose levels are well known in the art.

25 It is understood, however, that a specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, rate of excretion, 30 drug combination, and the severity of the particular disease being treated and form of administration.

To effectively treat alopecia or promote hair growth, the compounds used in the inventive methods and pharmaceutical compositions must readily affect the targeted areas. For these purposes, the compounds are

preferably administered topically to the skin.

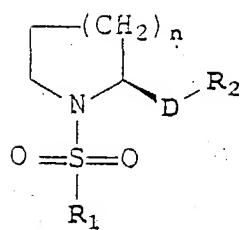
For topical application to the skin, the compounds can be formulated into suitable ointments containing the compounds suspended or dissolved in, for example, mixtures with one or more of the following: mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the compounds can be formulated into suitable lotions or creams containing the active compound suspended or dissolved in, for example, a mixture of one or more of the following: mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl ester wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water.

The compounds can be administered for treatment of hair loss with other hair revitalizing agents. Specific dose levels for the other hair revitalizing agents will depend upon the factors previously stated and the effectiveness of the drug combination.

Other routes of administration known in the pharmaceutical art are also contemplated by this invention.

Specific embodiments of the inventive compounds are presented in Table I. The present invention contemplates employing the compounds of Table I, below, for use in compositions and methods to prevent and/or treat a neurological disorder in an animal, and for use in compositions and methods to treat alopecia and promote hair growth in an animal, and all other uses suggested in this specification.

TABLE I



	No.	n	D	R2	R1
5	1	1	bond	COOH	Benzyl
	2	1	bond	COOH	α -MethylBenzyl
	3	1	bond	COOH	4-MethylBenzyl
	4	1	bond	Tetrazole	Benzyl
	5	1	bond	SO ₃ H	α -MethylBenzyl
10	6	1	CH ₂	COOH	4-MethylBenzyl
	7	1	bond	SO ₂ HNMe	Benzyl
	8	1	bond	CN	α -MethylBenzyl
	No.	n	D	R2	R1
15	9	1	bond	PO ₃ H ₂	4-MethylBenzyl
	10	2	bond	COOH	Benzyl
	11	2	bond	COOH	α -MethylBenzyl
	12	2	bond	COOH	4-MethylBenzyl
20	13	2	bond	COOH	3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl
	14	2	bond	COOH	Cyclohexyl
	15	2	bond	PO ₂ HET	i-propyl
	16	2	bond	PO ₃ HPropyl	ethyl
	17	2	bond	PO ₃ (Et) ₂	Methyl
25	18	2	bond	OMe	tert-butyl
	19	2	bond	OEt	n-pentyl
	20	2	bond	OPropyl	n-hexyl
	21	1	bond	OButyl	Cyclohexyl
	22	1	bond	OPentyl	cyclopentyl
	23	1	bond	OHexyl	n-heptyl

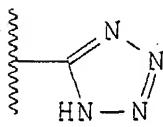
	24	1	bond	SMe	n-octyl
	25	1	bond	SEt	n-nonyl
	26	2	bond	SPropyl	2-indolyl
	27	2	bond	SButyl	2-furyl
5	28	2	bond	NHCOMe	2-thiazolyl
	29	2	bond	NHCOEt	2-thienyl
	30	1	CH ₂	N(Me) ₂	2-pyridyl
	31	1	(CH ₂) ₂	N(Me)Et	benzyl
	32	1	(CH ₂) ₃	CON(Me) ₂	benzyl
10	33	1	(CH ₂) ₄	CONHMe	benzyl
	34	1	(CH ₂) ₅	CONHEt	benzyl
	35	1	(CH ₂) ₆	CONHPropyl	1,1-dimethylpropyl
	36	1	bond	CONH(O)Me	Benzyl
	37	1	bond	CONH(O)Et	α -Methylphenyl
15	38	1	bond	CONH(O)Propyl	4-Methylphenyl
	39	2	bond	COOH	Benzyl
	40	2	bond	COOH	α -Methylphenyl
	41	2	bond	COOH	4-Methylphenyl
	No.		n	D	R2
20	42	1	CH ₂	COOH	benzyl
	43	1	(CH ₂) ₂	COOH	benzyl
	44	1	(CH ₂) ₃	COOH	benzyl
	45	1	(CH ₂) ₄	COOH	benzyl
	46	1	(CH ₂) ₅	COOH	benzyl
25	47	1	(CH ₂) ₆	COOH	benzyl
	48	1	(CH ₂) ₇	COOH	benzyl
	49	1	(CH ₂) ₈	COOH	benzyl
	50	1	(CH ₂) ₉	COOH	benzyl
	51	1	(CH ₂) ₁₀	COOH	benzyl
30	52	1	C ₂ H ₂	COOH	benzyl
	53	1	2-OH,Et	COOH	benzyl
	54	1	2butylene	COOH	benzyl
	55	1	i-Pro	COOH	benzyl
	56	1	tert-Bu	COOH	benzyl
35	57	1	2-nitro	COOH	benzyl

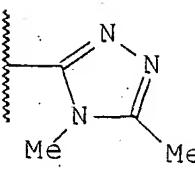
Hexyl

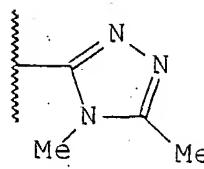
58	3	$(\text{CH}_2)_2$	CN	benzyl	
59	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_3$	CN	benzyl	
60	3	bond	$\text{CONHNHSO}_2\text{Me}$	Benzyl	
61	3	bond	$\text{CONHNHSO}_2\text{Et}$	α -Methylphenyl	
62	3	bond	CONHSO_2Me	4-Methylphenyl	
63	2	bond	$\text{CONHNHSO}_2\text{Et}$	Phenyl	
64	2	bond	$\text{CON}(\text{Me})\text{CN}$	α -Methylphenyl	
65	2	bond	$\text{CON}(\text{Et})\text{CN}$	4-Methylphenyl	
10	66	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_2$	COOH	methyl
67	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_3$	COOH	ethyl	
68	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_4$	COOH	n-propyl	
69	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_5$	COOH	t-butyl	
70	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_6$	COOH	Pentyl	
15	71	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_7$	COOH	Hexyl
72	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_8$	COOH	Septyl	
73	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_9$	COOH	Octyl	
74	1	$(\text{CH}_2)_{10}$	COOH	Nonyl	

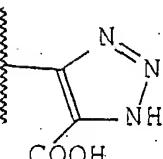
No. n D R2 R1

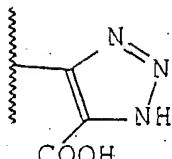
20 75 1 C_2H_5 COOH Cyclohexyl

76 1 bond  benzyl

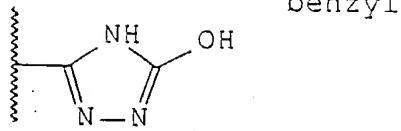
77 1 bond  benzyl



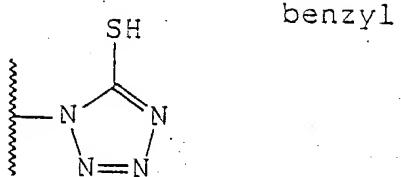
78 1 bond  benzyl



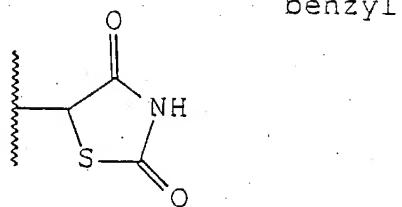
79 1 bond



80 1 bond



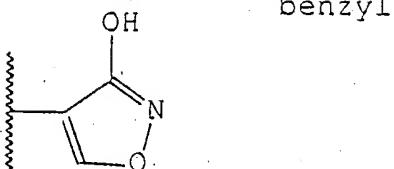
81 1 bond



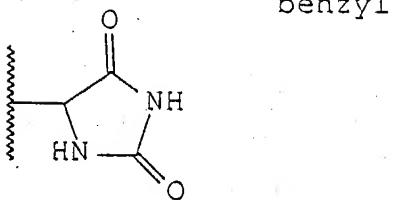
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No. n D R2 R1

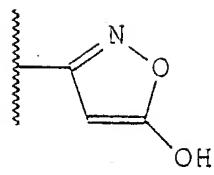
82 1 bond



83 1 bond

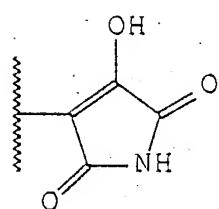


84 1 bond



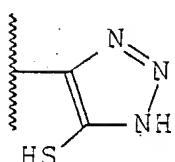
benzyl

85 1 bond



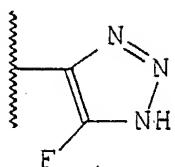
benzyl

86 1 bond



benzyl

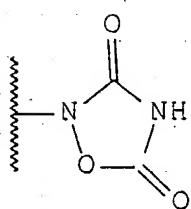
No.	n	D
87	1	bond



R1

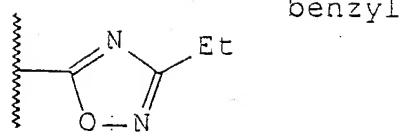
benzyl

88 1 bond

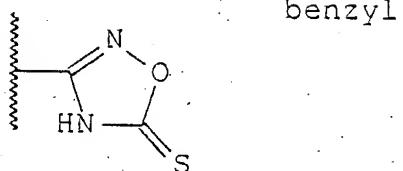


benzyl

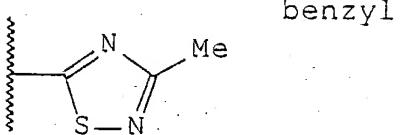
89 1 bond



90 1 bond



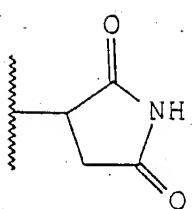
91 1 bond



5

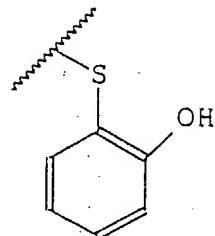
No. n D R2 R1

92 1 bond benzyl

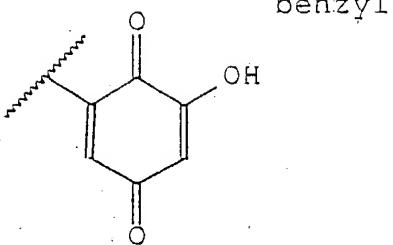


10

93 1 bond benzyl



94 1 bond



95 1 bond CH₂OH benzyl

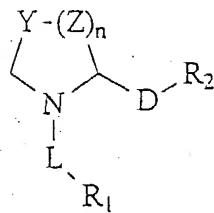
96 1 bond CONH₂ benzyl

97 1 bond CN benzyl

Additional claimed or comparative carboxylic acids and isosteres of N-heterocyclic compounds which also show the remarkable neurotrophic and hair growth effects of the present invention are shown below in

Table II:

TABLE II



Cpd	n	D	R ₂	L	R ₁
A	1	bond	COOH	SO ₂	Benzyl
B	1	bond	CONH ₂	SO ₂	Benzyl
C	1	bond	-CN	SO ₂	Benzyl
D	1	bond	tetrazole	SO ₂	Benzyl
E	1	CH ₂	-OH	SO ₂	Benzyl
F	1	bond	COOH	1,2-dioxoethyl	1,1-dimethylpropyl
G	2	bond	COOH	1,2-dioxoethyl	1,1-dimethylpropyl
H	1	CH ₂	OH	1,2-dioxoethyl	1,1-dimethylpropyl
I	1	bond	tetrazole	1,2-dioxoethyl	1,1-dimethylpropyl
J	1	bond	-CN	1,2-dioxoethyl	1,1-dimethylpropyl
K	2	bond	CONH ₂	1,2-dioxoethyl	1,1-dimethylpropyl

where Y and Z are both carbon for compounds A-K,

L	1	bond	COOH	1,2-dioxoethyl	1,1-dimethylpropyl
M	1	bond	COOH	1,2-dioxoethyl	1,1-dimethylpropyl

where Z is S for compound H or

where Y is S for compound I.

Pharmaceutical Compositions of the Present Invention

The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

- (i) an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere compound; and
- (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5 The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

(i) an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere compound for treating neurodegenerative diseases, neurological disorders, and nerve damage, or promoting nerve growth in an animal; and

(ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

(i) an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere compound for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal; and

(ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 Neurotrophic compounds can be administered with other neurotrophic agents such as neurotrophic growth factor, brain derived growth factor, glial derived growth factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor, insulin growth factor and active truncated derivatives thereof, acidic fibroblast growth factor, basic fibroblast growth factor, platelet-derived growth factors, neurotropin-3 and neurotropin 4/5. The dosage level of other neurotrophic drugs will depend upon the factors previously stated and the neurotrophic effectiveness of the drug combination.

Methods of the Present Invention

20 The present invention relates to the use of any of the compounds seen in Table I and II and other compounds embodied herein, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a disease such as peripheral neuropathy caused by physical injury or disease state, physical damage to the brain, physical

5 damage to the spinal cord, stroke associated with brain damage, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. The present invention also relates to the use of carboxylic acid and carboxylic acid isostere compounds for treating the above-mentioned neuropathies, neurological disorders, and neurological damage.

10 The present invention also relates to a method for treating alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of an N-linked sulfonamide of an N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere. The present invention also relates to using the inventive compounds and compositions in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of alopecia or promoting hair growth in an animal.

15 The inventive method is particularly useful for treating male pattern alopecia, alopecia senilis, alopecia areata, alopecia resulting from skin lesions or tumors, alopecia resulting from cancer therapy such as chemotherapy and radiation, and alopecia resulting from systematic disorders such as nutritional disorders and internal secretion disorders.

20 It is understood, however, that a specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, and the severity of the particular disease or disorder being treated and form of administration.

MPTP Model of Parkinson's Disease in Mice

25 MPTP lesioning of dopaminergic neurons in mice is used as an animal model of Parkinson's Disease. Four

week old male CD1 white mice are dosed i.p. with 30 mg/kg of MPTP for 5 days. Test compounds (4 mg/kg), or vehicle, are administered s.c. along with the MPTP for 5 days, as well as for an additional 5 days following cessation of MPTP treatment. At 18 days following MPTP treatment, the animals are sacrificed and the striata dissected and perfusion-fixed. Immunostaining is performed on sagittal and coronal brain sections using anti-tyrosine hydroxylase 1 g to quantitate survival and recovery of dopaminergic neurons. In animals treated with MPTP and vehicle, a substantial loss of functional dopaminergic terminals is observed as compared to non-lesioned animals. Lesioned animals receiving test compounds show a significant recovery of TH-stained dopaminergic neurons. This model presents quantitation for the recovery of TH-positive dopaminergic neurons in the striatum of animals receiving the compounds of the present invention. Table III presents the percent recovery of dopaminergic neurons in the first (concurrent dosing) paradigm in animals receiving Compound 1, (2S)-1-[(phenylmethyl)sulfonyl]-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid as well related compounds of the present invention.

Table III, below, shows the remarkable neuroregenerative effects of carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere related compounds illustrating the neurotrophic capability of carboxylic acid isosteres as a class showing that lesioned animal's receiving the carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere compounds provide a remarkable recovery of TH-stained dopaminergic neurons.

Table III - MPTP Neurodegenerative Model

	% Recovery
Compound A	24.4 %
Cmpds B-E	ND
Compound F	26.7 %
Compound G	ND
Compound H	23.2 %
Compound I	19.6 %
Compound J	34.1 %
Compound K	46.5 %
Compound L	14.0 %
Compound M	ND

Percent striatal innervation density was quantitated in brain sections with an anti-tyrosine hydroxylase immunoglobulin, which is indicative of functional dopaminergic neurons. The striatal innervation density of 23% for animals pretreated with only a vehicle and administered a vehicle orally during treatment, is indicative of normal non-lesioned striatal tissue. Striatal innervation density is reduced to 5% for animals pretreated with MPTP and administered a vehicle orally during treatment, and is indicative of MPTP-induced lesioning. Surprisingly, striatal innervation density is increased 8-13% for animals pretreated with MPTP and administered 0.4 mg/kg of compound orally during treatment, indicating substantial neuronal regeneration after induction of MPTP-derived lesions.

In Vivo Hair Generation Test With C57 Black 6 Mice

C57 black 6 mice are used to demonstrate the hair revitalizing properties of the ureas and carbamates of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acids or carboxylic acid isosteres. Referring now to FIGS. 1 and 2 of the

drawings, C57 black 6 mice, approximately 7 weeks old, had an area of about 2 inches by 2 inches on their hindquarters shaved to remove all existing hair. Care was taken not to nick or cause abrasion to the underlaying dermal layers. The animals were in anagen growth phase, as indicated by the pinkish color of the skin. Referring now to FIG. 2, four animals per group were treated by topical administration with 20% propylene glycol vehicle (FIG. 2), or related compounds dissolved in the vehicle. The animals were treated with vehicle or N-heterocyclic carboxylic acids or isosteres every 48 hours (3 applications total over the course of 5 days) and the hair growth was allowed to proceed for 6 weeks. Hair growth was quantitated by the percent of shaved area covered by new hair growth during this time period.

FIG. 2 shows that animals treated with vehicle exhibited only a small amount of hair growth in patches or tufts, with less than 3% of the shaved area covered with new growth.

In contrast, FIG. 3 shows that animals treated for 2 weeks with the N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid compounds i.e. compound F, compound G, and compound K exhibited dramatic hair growth, covering greater than 25% of the shaved area in all animals for two of the compounds.

FIG. 3 shows the relative hair growth on shaven C57 black 6 mice 14 days after being treated with N-heterocyclic carboxylic acids or carboxylic acid isosteres. The mice had a 2 x 2 inch region on their backside shaved to remove all hair. Care was taken not to nick or cause abrasion to the underlying dermal layers. Compounds at a concentration of 1 μ mole per milliliter were carefully applied to the shaved area of the mice (5 mice per group) three times per week.

Hair growth was evaluated 14 days after initiation of drug treatment. The relative scale for assessing hair growth is as follows:

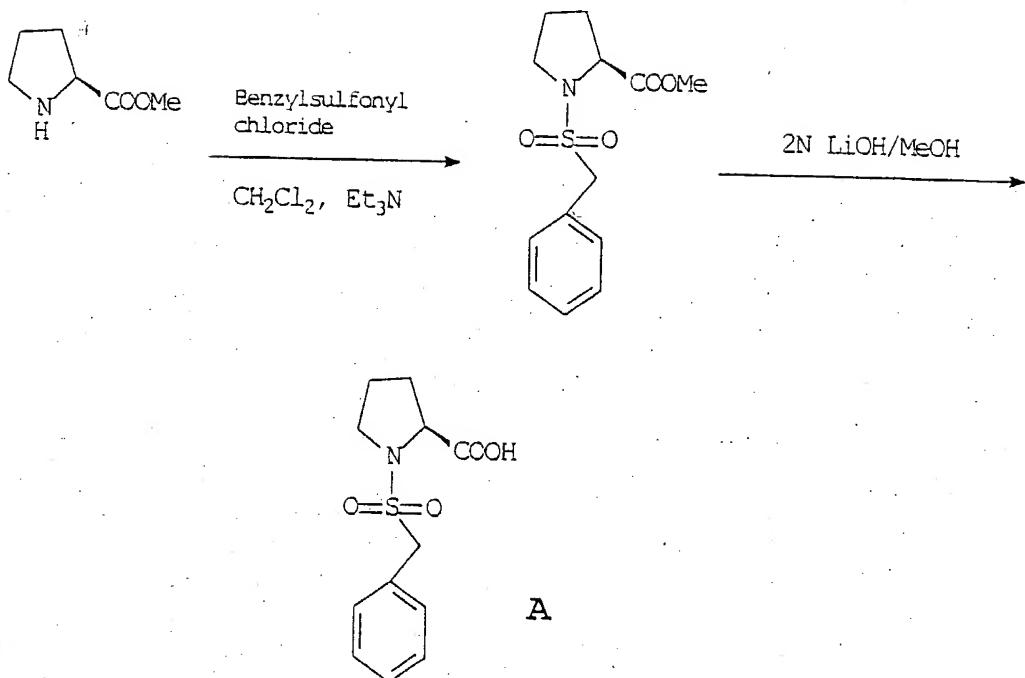
- 5 0 = no growth;
- 10 1 = beginning of growth in small tufts;
- 15 2 = hair growth covering over <25% of shaved area;
- 20 3 = hair growth covering over >25% of shaved area, but less than 50% of shaved area;
- 25 4 = hair growth covering over >50% of shaved area, but less than 75% of shaved area;
- 30 5 = complete hair growth of shaved area.

The following examples are illustrative of preferred embodiments of the invention and are not to be construed as limiting the invention thereto. All polymer molecular weights are mean average molecular weights. All percentages are based on the percent by weight of the final delivery system or formulation prepared unless otherwise indicated and all totals equal 100% by weight.

EXAMPLES

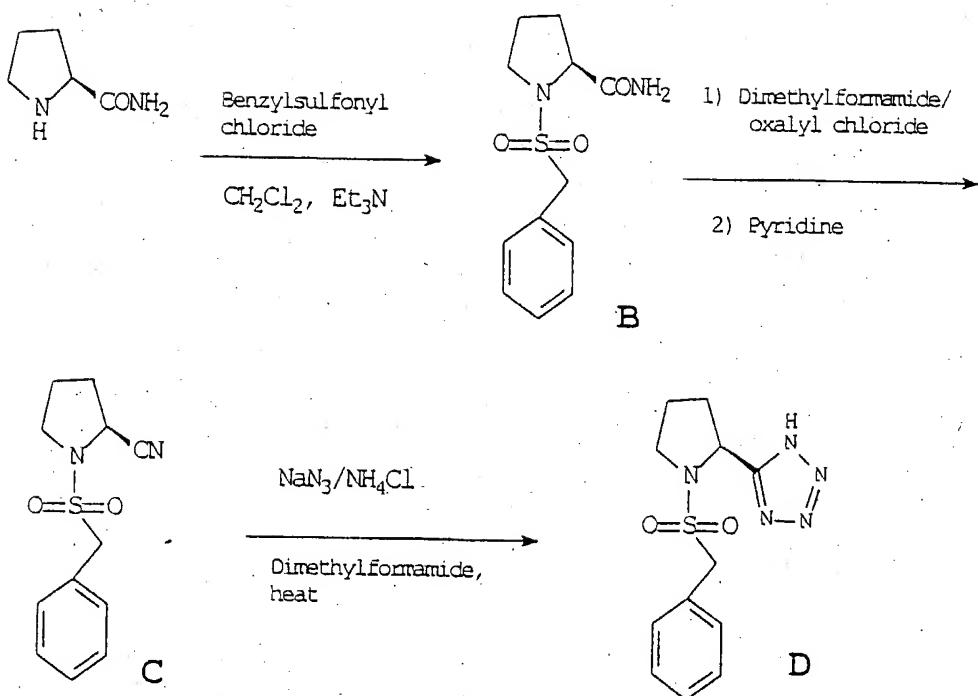
The inventive compounds may be prepared by a variety of synthetic sequences that utilize established chemical transformations. An exemplary general pathway to the present compounds is described in Scheme I, Scheme II, and Scheme III.

SCHEME I

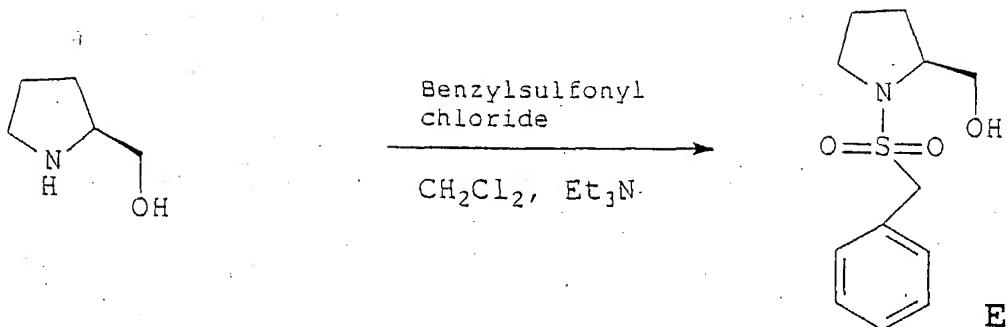


5

SCHEME II



SCHEME III



EXAMPLE 1

Synthesis of (2S)-N-(benzylsulfonyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid (Table I Compound 1) (Table II and Scheme I Compound A)

To a cooled (0°C) solution of proline methyl ester hydrochloride salt (5.0 g; 30.19 mmol) in 200 mL of methylene chloride was added triethylamine (35mL) and benzenesulfonyl chloride (5.75 g; 30.19 mmol). The mixture was stirred for one hour at 0°C and then washed with 2 x 100 mL of water. The organic phase was dried and concentrated. Chromatography eluting with 50% EtOAc/hexane delivered 8.14 g (5%) of the N-sulfonamide methyl ester, which was dissolved in 120 mL of methanol, cooled to 0°C, and treated with 40 mL of 1 N lithium hydroxide. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at 0°C and then overnight at room temperature. After making the reaction mixture acidic (pH 1) with 1 N HCl, the product was extracted into methylene chloride and dried and concentrated to yield 4.25 g of (2S)-N-(benzylsulfonyl)-2-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid (A) as a white solid, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 1.85-1.90 (m, 2H); 2.08 (m, 1H); 2.18 (m, 1H); 3.04 (m, 1H); 3.27 (m, 1H); 4.32-4.35 (m, 2H); 4.45 (m, 1H); 4.45 (m, 2H); 7.36 (m, 3H); 7.48 (m, 2H); 10.98 (br, 1H).

EXAMPLE 2

Synthesis of (2S)-1-(phenylmethylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxymethyl pyrrolidine (Compound 95) (Scheme III Compound E).

To a solution of (S)-(+)-2-pyrrolidinemethanol (1.01 g, 10 mmol) and triethylamine (1.5 ml, 11 mmol) in 30 ml methylene chloride was added 1.9 g (10 mmol) α -toluenesulfonyl chloride at 0°C with stirring. The reaction was gradually warmed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. The mixture was diluted with water, and extracted into 200 ml methylene chloride. The organic extract was concentrated and further purified by silica gel to give 1.5 g product as a white solid (58.9% yield). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 01.71-1.88 (m, 4H); 2.05 (br, 1H, OH); 3.22 (m, 2H); 3.47 (m, 2H); 3.67 (m, 1H); 4.35 (s, 2H); 7.26-7.44 (m, 5H, aromatic).

EXAMPLE 3

Synthesis of (2S)-1-(phenylmethyl)sulfonyl-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (Compound 96) (Scheme II Compound B).

To a solution of L-prolinamide (2.28 g, 20 mmol) and triethylamine (5.76 ml, 42 mmol) in 40 ml methylene chloride was added 3.92 g (20 mmol) α -toluenesulfonyl chloride at 0°C with stirring. The reaction was gradually warmed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. The mixture was diluted with water, and extracted into 200 ml methylene chloride. The organic extract was concentrated and further purified by silica gel to give 3.0 g product as a white solid (55.7% yield). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 01.89 (m, 3H); 2.25 (m, 1H); 3.40 (m, 1H); 3.50 (m, 1H); 3.96 (m, 1H); 4.35 (s, 2H); 7.39-7.45 (m, 5H, aromatic).

EXAMPLE 4

Synthesis of (2S)-1-(phenylmethyl)sulfonyl-2-pyrrolidinecarbonitrile (Compound 97) (Scheme II Compound C).

To a solution of 0.67 ml DMF (8.7 mmol) in 10 ml acetonitrile at 0°C was added 0.70 ml (8.0 mmol) oxalyl chloride. A white precipitate was formed immediately and was accompanied by gas evolution. When complete, a solution of 2.0 g (7.5 mmol) of (2S)-1-(phenylmethyl)sulfonyl-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide in 5.0 ml acetonitrile was added. When the mixture became homogeneous, 1.35 ml (16.5 mmol) pyridine was added. After 5 min., the mixture was diluted with water, and extracted by 200 ml ethyl acetate. The organic layer was concentrated and further purified by silica gel to give 1.5 g product as a white solid (80% yield). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 0.92 (m, 2H); 2.01 (m, 1H); 2.11 (m, 1H); 3.45 (m, 2H); 4.35 (s, 2H); 4.65 (m, 1H); 7.26-7.45 (m, 5H, aromatic).

EXAMPLE 5

Synthesis of (2S)-1-(phenylmethyl)sulfonyl-2-pyrrolidinetetrazole (Compound 4) (Scheme II Compound D).

A mixture of (2S)-1-(phenylmethyl)sulfonyl-2-pyrrolidinecarbonitrile (250 mg, 1 mmol), NaN₃ (81 mg, 1.3 mmol) and NH₄Cl (70 mg, 1.3 mmol) in 3 ml DMF was stirred at 130°C for 16 hours. The mixture was concentrated and purified by silica gel to give 120 mg product as a white solid (41.1% yield). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.95 (m, 2H); 2.21 (m, 1H); 2.90 (m, 1H); 3.40 (m, 2H); 4.27 (s, 2H); 5.04 (m, 1H); 7.36-7.41 (m, 5H, aromatic); 8.05 (s, 1H, NH).

Example 6

A lotion comprising the following composition may be

prepared.

	(%)
95% Ethanol	80.0
an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere	10.0
α -Tocopherol acetate	0.01
Ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil	0.5
purified water	9.0
perfume and dye	q.s.

5 Into 95% ethanol are added an N-linked sulfonamides of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, α -tocopherol acetate, ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil, perfume and a dye. The resulting mixture is stirred and dissolved, and purified water is added to the mixture to obtain a transparent liquid lotion.

10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215 220 225 230 235 240 245 250 255 260 265 270 275 280 285 290 295 300 305 310 315 320 325 330 335 340 345 350 355 360 365 370 375 380 385 390 395 400 405 410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465 470 475 480 485 490 495 500 505 510 515 520 525 530 535 540 545 550 555 560 565 570 575 580 585 590 595 600 605 610 615 620 625 630 635 640 645 650 655 660 665 670 675 680 685 690 695 700 705 710 715 720 725 730 735 740 745 750 755 760 765 770 775 780 785 790 795 800 805 810 815 820 825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860 865 870 875 880 885 890 895 900 905 910 915 920 925 930 935 940 945 950 955 960 965 970 975 980 985 990 995 1000 1005 1010 1015 1020 1025 1030 1035 1040 1045 1050 1055 1060 1065 1070 1075 1080 1085 1090 1095 1100 1105 1110 1115 1120 1125 1130 1135 1140 1145 1150 1155 1160 1165 1170 1175 1180 1185 1190 1195 1200 1205 1210 1215 1220 1225 1230 1235 1240 1245 1250 1255 1260 1265 1270 1275 1280 1285 1290 1295 1300 1305 1310 1315 1320 1325 1330 1335 1340 1345 1350 1355 1360 1365 1370 1375 1380 1385 1390 1395 1400 1405 1410 1415 1420 1425 1430 1435 1440 1445 1450 1455 1460 1465 1470 1475 1480 1485 1490 1495 1500 1505 1510 1515 1520 1525 1530 1535 1540 1545 1550 1555 1560 1565 1570 1575 1580 1585 1590 1595 1600 1605 1610 1615 1620 1625 1630 1635 1640 1645 1650 1655 1660 1665 1670 1675 1680 1685 1690 1695 1700 1705 1710 1715 1720 1725 1730 1735 1740 1745 1750 1755 1760 1765 1770 1775 1780 1785 1790 1795 1800 1805 1810 1815 1820 1825 1830 1835 1840 1845 1850 1855 1860 1865 1870 1875 1880 1885 1890 1895 1900 1905 1910 1915 1920 1925 1930 1935 1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050 2055 2060 2065 2070 2075 2080 2085 2090 2095 2100 2105 2110 2115 2120 2125 2130 2135 2140 2145 2150 2155 2160 2165 2170 2175 2180 2185 2190 2195 2200 2205 2210 2215 2220 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4225 4230 4235 4240 4245 4250 4255 4260 4265 4270 4275 4280 4285 4290 4295 4300 4305 4310 4315 4320 4325 4330 4335 4340 4345 4350 4355 4360 4365 4370 4375 4380 4385 4390 4395 4400 4405 4410 4415 4420 4425 4430 4435 4440 4445 4450 4455 4460 4465 4470 4475 4480 4485 4490 4495 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 4525 4530 4535 4540 4545 4550 4555 4560 4565 4570 4575 4580 4585 4590 4595 4600 4605 4610 4615 4620 4625 4630 4635 4640 4645 4650 4655 4660 4665 4670 4675 4680 4685 4690 4695 4700 4705 4710 4715 4720 4725 4730 4735 4740 4745 4750 4755 4760 4765 4770 4775 4780 4785 4790 4795 4800 4805 4810 4815 4820 4825 4830 4835 4840 4845 4850 4855 4860 4865 4870 4875 4880 4885 4890 4895 4900 4905 4910 4915 4920 4925 4930 4935 4940 4945 4950 4955 4960 4965 4970 4975 4980 4985 4990 4995 5000 5005 5010 5015 5020 5025 5030 5035 5040 5045 5050 5055 5060 5065 5070 5075 5080 5085 5090 5095 5100 5105 5110 5115 5120 5125 5130 5135 5140 5145 5150 5155 5160 5165 5170 5175 5180 5185 5190 5195 5200 5205 5210 5215 5220 5225 5230 5235 5240 5245 5250 5255 5260 5265 5270 5275 5280 5285 5290 5295 5300 5305 5310 5315 5320 5325 5330 5335 5340 5345 5350 5355 5360 5365 5370 5375 5380 5385 5390 5395 5400 5405 5410 5415 5420 5425 5430 5435 5440 5445 5450 5455 5460 5465 5470 5475 5480 5485 5490 5495 5500 5505 5510 5515 5520 5525 5530 5535 5540 5545 5550 5555 5560 5565 5570 5575 5580 5585 5590 5595 5600 5605 5610 5615 5620 5625 5630 5635 5640 5645 5650 5655 5660 5665 5670 5675 5680 5685 5690 5695 5700 5705 5710 5715 5720 5725 5730 5735 5740 5745 5750 5755 5760 5765 5770 5775 5780 5785 5790 5795 5800 5805 5810 5815 5820 5825 5830 5835 5840 5845 5850 5855 5860 5865 5870 5875 5880 5885 5890 5895 5900 5905 5910 5915 5920 5925 5930 5935 5940 5945 5950 5955 5960 5965 5970 5975 5980 5985 5990 5995 6000 6005 6010 6015 6020 6025 6030 6035 6040 6045 6050 6055 6060 6065 6070 6075 6080 6085 6090 6095 6100 6105 6110 6115 6120 6125 6130 6135 6140 6145 6150 6155 6160 6165 6170 6175 6180 6185 6190 6195 6200 6205 6210 6215 6220 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7225 7230 7235 7240 7245 7250 7255 7260 7265 7270 7275 7280 7285 7290 7295 7300 7305 7310 7315 7320 7325 7330 7335 7340 7345 7350 7355 7360 7365 7370 7375 7380 7385 7390 7395 7400 7405 7410 7415 7420 7425 7430 7435 7440 7445 7450 7455 7460 7465 7470 7475 7480 7485 7490 7495 7500 7505 7510 7515 7520 7525 7530 7535 7540 7545 7550 7555 7560 7565 7570 7575 7580 7585 7590 7595 7600 7605 7610 7615 7620 7625 7630 7635 7640 7645 7650 7655 7660 7665 7670 7675 7680 7685 7690 7695 7700 7705 7710 7715 7720 7725 7730 7735 7740 7745 7750 7755 7760 7765 7770 7775 7780 7785 7790 7795 7800 7805 7810 7815 7820 7825 7830 7835 7840 7845 7850 7855 7860 7865 7870 7875 7880 7885 7890 7895 7900 7905 7910 7915 7920 7925 7930 7935 7940 7945 7950 7955 7960 7965 7970 7975 7980 7985 7990 7995 8000 8005 8010 8015 8020 8025 8030 8035 8040 8045 8050 8055 8060 8065 8070 8075 8080 8085 8090 8095 8100 8105 8110 8115 8120 8125 8130 8135 8140 8145 8150 8155 8160 8165 8170 8175 8180 8185 8190 8195 8200 8205 8210 8215 8220 8225 8230 8235 8240 8245 8250 8255 8260 8265 8270 8275 8280 8285 8290 8295 8300 8305 8310 8315 8320 8325 8330 8335 8340 8345 8350 8355 8360 8365 8370 8375 8380 8385 8390 8395 8400 8405 8410 8415 8420 8425 8430 8435 8440 8445 8450 8455 8460 8465 8470 8475 8480 8485 8490 8495 8500 8505 8510 8515 8520 8525 8530 8535 8540 8545 8550 8555 8560 8565 8570 8575 8580 8585 8590 8595 8600 8605 8610 8615 8620 8625 8630 8635 8640 8645 8650 8655 8660 8665 8670 8675 8680 8685 8690 8695 8700 8705 8710 8715 8720 8725 8730 8735 8740 8745 8750 8755 8760 8765 8770 8775 8780 8785 8790 8795 8800 8805 8810 8815 8820 8825 8830 8835 8840 8845 8850 8855 8860 8865 8870 8875 8880 8885 8890 8895 8900 8905 8910 8915 8920 8925 8930 8935 8940 8945 8950 8955 8960 8965 8970 8975 8980 8985 8990 8995 9000 9005 9010 9015 9020 9025 9030 9035 9040 9045 9050 9055 9060 9065 9070 9075 9080 9085 9090 9095 9100 9105 9110 9115 9120 9125 9130 9135 9140 9145 9150 9155 9160 9165 9170 9175 9180 9185 9190 9195 9200 9205 9210 9215 9220 9225 9230 9235 9240 9245 9250 9255 9260 9265 9270 9275 9280 9285 9290 9295 9300 9305 9310 9315 9320 9325 9330 9335 9340 9345 9350 9355 9360 9365 9370 9375 9380 9385 9390 9395 9400 9405 9410 9415 9420 9425 9430 9435 9440 9445 9450 9455 9460 9465 9470 9475 9480 9485 9490 9495 9500 9505 9510 9515 9520 9525 9530 9535 9540 9545 9550 9555 9560 9565 9570 9575 9580 9585 9590 9595 9600 9605 9610 9615 9620 9625 9630 9635 9640 9645 9650 9655 9660 9665 9670 9675 9680 9685 9690 9695 9700 9705 9710 9715 9720 9725 9730 9735 9740 9745 9750 9755 9760 9765 9770 9775 9780 9785 9790 9795 9800 9805 9810 9815 9820 9825 9830 9835 9840 9845 9850 9855 9860 9865 9870 9875 9880 9885 9890 9895 9900 9905 9910 9915 9920 9925 9930 9935 9940 9945 9950 9955 9960 9965 9970 9975 9980 9985 9990 9995 9999

5 Into 95% ethanol are added an N-linked sulfonamides of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, hinokitol, ethylene oxide (40 mole) adducts of hardened castor oil, perfume, and a dye. The resulting mixture is stirred, and purified water is added to the mixture to obtain a transparent liquid lotion.

10 The lotion may be applied by spraying once to 4 times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

15 Example 8

An emulsion may be prepared from A phase and B phase having the following compositions.

(A phase)	(%)
Whale wax	0.5
Cetanol	2.0
Petrolatum	5.0
Squalane	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 mole) monostearate	2.0
Sorbitan monooleate	1.0
an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere	0.01
(B phase)	(%)
Glycerine	10.0
Purified water	69.0
Perfume, dye, and preservative	q.s.

20 The A phase and the B phase are respectively heated and melted and maintained at 80°C. Both phases are then mixed and cooled under stirring to normal temperature to obtain an emulsion.

25 The emulsion may be applied by spraying once to 4

times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 9

A cream may be prepared from A phase and B phase having the following compositions.

(A Phase)	(%)
Fluid paraffin	5.0
Cetostearyl alcohol	5.5
Petrolatum	5.5
Glycerine monostearate	33.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 mole) 2-octyldodecyl ether	3.0
Propylparaben	0.3
(B Phase)	(%)
an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere	0.8
Glycerine	7.0
Dipropylene glycol	20.0
Polyethylene glycol 4000	5.0
Sodium Hexametaphosphate	0.005
Purified water	44.895

The A phase is heated and melted, and maintained at 70°C. The B phase is added into the A phase and the mixture is stirred to obtain an emulsion. The emulsion is then cooled to obtain a cream.

The cream may be applied once to 4 times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 10

A liquid comprising the following composition may be prepared.

	(%)
Polyoxyethylene butyl ether	20.0
Ethanol	50.0
an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere	0.001
Propylene glycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil derivative (ethylene oxide 80 mole adducts)	0.4
Perfume	q.s.
Purified water	q.s.

15. Into ethanol are added polyoxypropylene butyl ether, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil, an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, and perfume. The resulting mixture is stirred, and purified water is added to the mixture to obtain a liquid.

20. The liquid may be applied once to 4 times per day to a site having marked baldness or alopecia.

Example 11

25. A shampoo comprising the following composition may be prepared.

	(%)
Sodium laurylsulfate	5.0
Triethanolamine laurylsulfate	5.0
Betaine lauryldimethylaminoacetate	6.0
Ethylene glycol distearate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol	5.0
an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere	5.0

Ethanol	2.0
Perfume	0.3
Purified water	69.7

5 Into 69.7 of purified water are added 5.0 g of sodium laurylsulfate, 5.0 g of triethanolamine laurylsulfate, 6.0 g of betaine lauryldimethyl-aminoacetate. Then a mixture obtained by adding 5.0 g of an N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, 5.0 g of polyethylene glycol, and 2.0 g of ethylene glycol distearate to 2.0 g of ethanol, followed by stirring, and 0.3 g of perfume are successively added. The resulting mixture is heated and subsequently cooled to obtain a shampoo.

10 The shampoo may be used on the scalp once or twice per day.

Example 12

15 A patient is suffering from alopecia senilis. An N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 13

20 A patient is suffering from male pattern alopecia. An N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 14

25 A patient is suffering from alopecia areata. An N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or

carboxylic acid isostere, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

5

Example 15

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by skin lesions. An N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

10

Example 16

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by tumors. An N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

15

Example 17

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by a systematic disorder, such as a nutritional disorder or an internal secretion disorder. An N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

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Example 18

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by chemotherapy. An N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same, may be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

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Example 19

A patient is suffering from hair loss caused by radiation. An N-linked sulfonamide of N-heterocyclic carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same may, be administered to the patient. Increased hair growth is expected to occur following treatment.

Example 20

A patient is suffering from a neurodegenerative disease. A carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere of an N-heterocyclic ring or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same is administered. It would be expected that the patient would improve their condition or recover.

Example 21

A patient is suffering from a neurological disorder. A carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere of an N-heterocyclic ring or pharmaceutical compositions comprising same is administered. It would be expected that the patient would improve their condition or recover.

Example 22

A patient is suffering from stroke. A carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere of an N-heterocyclic ring or pharmaceutical compositions comprising same is administered. It would be expected that the patient would improve their condition or recover.

Example 23

A patient is suffering from Parkinson's Disease. A carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere of an N-heterocyclic ring or pharmaceutical compositions comprising same is administered. It would be expected that the patient would improve their condition or recover.

Example 24

A patient is suffering from Alzheimer's Disease. A carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere of an N-heterocyclic ring or pharmaceutical compositions comprising same is administered. It would be expected that the patient would improve their condition or recover.

Example 25

A patient is suffering from a peripheral neuropathy. A carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere of an N-heterocyclic ring or pharmaceutical compositions comprising same is administered. It would be expected that the patient would improve their condition or recover.

Example 26

A patient is suffering from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. A carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere of an N-heterocyclic ring or pharmaceutical compositions comprising same is administered. It would be expected that the patient would improve their condition or recover.

Example 27

A patient is suffering from a spinal injury. A carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere of an N-heterocyclic ring or pharmaceutical compositions comprising same is administered. It would be expected that the patient would improve their condition or recover.

Example 28

A patient is at risk of suffering from a neurodegenerative disease or neurological disorder. A carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid isostere of an N-heterocyclic ring or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same is prophylactically administered.

It would be expected that the patient would be prevented from some or all of the effects of the disease or disorder, or would significantly improve their condition or recover over patients who were not pre-treated.

5 The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention and all such modification are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.

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